





TACHYGRAPHY.

THE MOST
Exact and Compendious
METHOD of Short and Swift
WRITING, that hath ever
been published by any.

Composed by
THOMAS SHELTON,
Author and Professor of
the said ART.

Approved by both the
UNIVERSITIES.

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T O T H E
Worshipful his very Worthy
F R I E N D,
Richard Knightley, Esq;

Worthy Sir,

MY purpose was that (without any Addition or Alteration) this small Treatise should have passed, as I had formerly composed it: But finding somewhat that I judged useful to the easier attaining of the Art, which before was omitted, at the Request of diverse of good judgment, I was perswaded rather to *adventure the breach* of that promise, than to conceal that which might be useful to many.

The manifold Ingagements I stand in to your *Worship*, require a better retribution: but your *favourable aspect* to one as *little deserving*, hath emboldned me to crave of your *Worship* to countenance this; and the rather, because

The Epistle Dedicatory.

your Experience in the Art hath already encourag'd many to the study of it. I dare not so much injure your Worships virtuous Inclination, as to fear the Acceptance of this poor Expression of my thankfulness, seeing it is not unknown to your Worship, nor to many Thousands beside, that it hath been instrumental for the good of the Church, and perpetuating the Memories (*as the smell of Lebanon*) of many worthy Men, who, tho' they now rest from their *labours*, and their *works* have followed them; yet, by this Means, the Fruit of their Labours is continued with us. I desire your Worship to pardon my boldness; and to pray for the increase of all Blessings on your Worship, shall be the Employment of

Your Worships

to be commanded,

THO. SHELTON.

To

TO THE
READER.

I AM prevented from speaking much of the Utility of this ART, by the Experience of many Hundreds that have already learned it, that by this Means are able (like that heavenly Scribe, Mat. 13. 52.) To bring forth of their Treasuries, Things both new and old: As also by the Benefit that many Thousands enjoy by the Works of many worthy Divines. which had perished with the Breath that uttered them, had not God, as out of Zebulun, Judg. 5. 14. instructed some to handle the Pen of the Writer; who may say of them, as Baruch of Jerimiah's Roll, Jer. 36. 18. He pronounced all these Words to me; and I wrote them with Ink in the Book: Besides the Privilege that divers enjoy in Foreign Parts, by using BIBLES and other Books in this Writing, without Danger of bloody Inquisitors.

TO the READER.

These and the like Considerations move me to say the less: Only let the Intelligent Reader judge how useful such a skill may be, by the learning whereof so much time and labour is saved; whereby as much may be written in one Page, as otherwise in six, and as much in the Margin as the Page; a Skill whereby those that have weak Memories, may both easily preserve their own Concepts, that else would soon vanish, and be furnished with Notions from others. For the plainness of the Rules, the easiness in Learning, the speed in Writing, the facility in Reading, let the discreet Reader peruse, practise, and judge.

THO. SHELTON.

To

To the Author his Friend,

Upon his ART of

SHORT-WRITING.

Fortunate Art, by which the Hand so speeds,
That words are now of slower birth than deeds;
Dissembling Age, that Faith so often breaks,
Learn hence to do more than the proudest speaks.
Speak not the Author's praise, his Art commands
Our Tongues should be more cripled than our Hands.
Nor can we scape (this Spight his Speed affords)
From being overtaken in our Words.
What shall become of their Divinity,
Which scattered through Two Hours Tautology,
Gather'd by these quick Characters, must hence
T' endure the Doom of such as can speak Sense?
But that thine Art's a friend to Repetition,
Their hourly breath, they'd damn the next Edition.
Print then that Praise which Volumes cannot hold
But in thine own compendious figures told:
Figures, which make us duller handed think
Words from the speakers mouth dissolves to Ink,
And fall upon thy Papers, or thy Quill,
Made of some nimble tongue, gave thee this skill.
Still may that full-fledg'd pen with moisture spring
Snatcht from the Eagles, not the Gooses Wing.

E. R. Mag. Art. Magd. Col.

To his Ingenious Friend
Mr. THOMAS SHELTON,
On his ART of *Short-Writing*.

SUCH is thy Art, that either thou alone
Compris'd the Iliads in a Nut, or none;
I've read this oft, yet scarcely did give credit,
(Except thy self) that ever one Man did it;
Yet now it is no Wonder, when I see
Thou writ'st whole Volumes in Epitome;
And with such speed, that with thy nimbler Pen,
Thou dost anticipate the Tongues of Men;
So that if Plutarch liv'd, he scarce could tell
To find thee in thy Art a Parallel.

Tho. Fancourt, Cant. G. Pet.

To the Author.

WHY should I praise thy Art in Writing, when
Thy Art and Praise surmounts the praise of
For if thy way of Writing had been shown (Men
To Ages past, Printing had ne'er been known;
Nor the Invention sought or valued, when
The Press can scarcely over-run the Pen.
So that what Honours due unto the Quill;
Or Glory unto those that have the skill
In fair Orthography their Titles stand
As Pages to attend upon thy Hand.

Nath. Mason, G. C. Coll.

T O T H E
Author on his Exquisite A R T
O F
SHORT-WRITING.

(it ?

WHat! write as fast as speak! what Man can do
What hand so swift as tongue? perswade me
 Unlikely tale! Tush, tush, it cannot be, (to it.
 May some Men say, that hath not heard of thee.
 This thou canst do, this (Skelton) thou hast done,
 Thy nimbler Pen hath many Tongues out-run.
 Therefore, if any one of me demand
 What Hand's the best, I say, thy running Hand.
 Herein the Proverb holds not, for thy haste
 Is advantageous, it doth make no waste:
 Nor dost thou envy others this thy Art,
 But willingly dost it to all impart:
 And 'tis not fit that such a Gem should rest
 Within the Cabinet of a private Breast.
 On praise of thy Short-Writing I could long
 Insist, but I therein should do thee wrong.
 This only I will add, whilst some desire
 To praise thy Sill, I rather will admire.

Steph. Jones, Coll. D. J.

The

The letters of the Alphabet.

a	1
b	2
c	3
d	4
e	5
f	6
g	7
h	8
i	9
k	10
l	11
m	12
n	13
o	14
p	15
q	16
r	17
s	18
t	19
v	20
w	21
x	22
y	23
z	24

I

The ART of SHORT-WRITING.

C H A P. I.

Of the Letters of the Alphabet.

THE first thing to be learned in this Art, is the Alphabet of Letters, which are to be perfectly known according to the Form expressed in the Copy.

In the writing of these Letters each of them but *x* and *y* (which are not often used) are to be made at once, without removing the Pen from the Paper. I make one Character for *q* and *u*, because they come always together; whensoever *q* is written, *u* immediately following it, as in *Queen*, *quiet*, *quarter*, &c.

These Letters being so perfectly learned, that you can make and know any of them without looking on the Copy, proceed to the next.

C H A P.

C H A P. II.

Of the double Consonants.

THE double Consonants are the very Letters of the Alphabet joyned together (except the Four last) and therefore the learning of them is no charge to Memory, the Letters being once learned.

In the making of these double Consonants you may observe that still the second Letter is joyned where you end the former: as for Example, to write *bl*, your *b* alone is thus (*l*) *l* alone thus (*u*); when they are to be joined, draw *l* from the foot of *b* thus (*l*). To write *br*, write *b* as before, and then draw *r* out of the foot of *b* thus (*r*). To write *cl*, *c* alone is thus (*r*), *l* thus (*u*); when you joyn them, draw *l* out of the foot of *c* thus (*c*): *cr* thus (*F*), and so of the rest, as you may see in the Copy of the double Consonants.

Double

Double consonants

To begin ~~~~~ To end

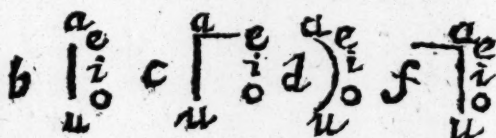
	words.	
bl	b	ld
br	r	lk
cl	c	lm
cr	f	ln
dr	d	lp
dw	w	ls
fl	l	lst
fr	r	lt
gl	g	mp
gr	g	nd
kn	n	ng
pl	p	nk
pr	r	ns
sc	s	nst
sk	k	nt
sl	l	rd
sm	m	rk
sn	n	rl
sp	p	rm
st	t	rn
str	r	rp
tr	r	rs
tw	w	rst
		rt
		ch
		sh
		th
		wh

C H A P. III.

Of Vowels.

TH E single Vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*, which in this Art are never expressed by their proper Characters, (unless when a Vowel beginneth a word, or else when two Vowels come together, of which see Chap. 5.) but are understood by certain Places assigned them about the other Letters; As for Example.

The places of the Vowels.



The *vowels* are placed about any Letter, as you see them stand about these.

The place of *a* is just over the head of the Letter, thus, *i*

The place of *e* at the upper corner on the right hand, thus *l'*,

The place of *i* against the middle of the Letter on the right hand, thus, *l'*

The place of *o* at the foot of the Letter on the right hand, thus, *l*.

The place of *u* just underneath the Letter, thus, *!*

About

About the Characters that are flat,
or lie even with the Line, as *p* and *n*,
they are thus disposed,

a e
o i

a e
u o

The place of *a* is just over the mid-
dle of the Letter ; the place of *u* just
against it under the Letter ; the other
three, *e*, *i*, and *o*, on the right side
one under another.

About slope Characters, as *m*, and *t*,
they are placed thus.

a e
u o

a e
u o

The places about any of the rest
are easily observed.

CHAP. IV.

The Use of Vowels, and their Places.

When a Word begins with a
Vowel, the Character of the
Vowel must be expressed : as for Ea-
ample, to write *art*, the Character of
a must be written thus (Λ) the next
Letter *r*, being a consonant, must be
B joined

joyned to *a* thus (N), then *t* joyned to *r* thus (M̃). To write *on*, write *o* thus (c), and at the foot of it joyn *n* thus (c̣). To write *eke* write *e* thus (S), and joyn *k* thus (Ṣ) as in these,

<i>in</i>	L	<i>us</i>	1P	
<i>are</i>	T	<i>ebb</i>	S	
<i>ark</i>	Ṭ	<i>odd</i>	Ṣ	&c.

If two vowels come together in the beginning of a word, and must both of necessity be founded, write down the Character of the former Vowel, and set the following consonant in the place of the latter vowel: As for *Example*, To write *aid*, write the Character of *a* thus (A), the next vowel being *i*, set *d* in the room of it thus (A_d). To write *eat*, write *e* thus (S), the next Vowel being *a* set *t* in the place of it thus (Ṣ): as in these,

<i>aim</i>	A	<i>oat</i>	O	
<i>air</i>	Ạ	<i>out</i>	Ọ	
<i>ear</i>	Ṣ	<i>ease</i>	ṢP	&c.

When a word beginneth with a consonant, the vowel or vowels following

ing are not expressed by their Characters, but implied by the places assigned them about the consonant, and the next Letter, or Letters following are set in the place of the foregoing Vowel. As for instance, to write *ball*, write *b* thus (**1**); in the place of *a* write *l* disjoyned thus (**ŷ**). To write *bell*, write *b* as before, and *l* disjoyned in the place of *e* thus (**ŷ'**). To write *bill*, write *b* as before, and set *l* disjoyn'd in the room of *i* thus (**ŷ''**), *boll* thus (**ŷ'''**), *bull* thus (**ŷ''''**): as in these,

<i>bad</i>	ŷ	<i>nat</i>	ŷ
<i>bed</i>	ŷ'	<i>net</i>	ŷ'
<i>bid</i>	ŷ''	<i>nit</i>	ŷ''
<i>bod</i>	ŷ'''	<i>not</i>	ŷ'''
<i>bud</i>	ŷ''''	<i>nut</i>	ŷ''''

and such like.

If two *consonants* or more come together, and no vowel between them, they must be joyned together *without* taking off the pen: as for example, to write *blame*, *bl* must be joyned thus (**l**) then in the place of *a* write *m* thus (**ŷ**) To write *break*, write *br* thus (**ŷ**) and in the place of *e* write *k* thus (**ŷ'**).

As in these,

breadth,	Vb	speech,	2>	2
length,	v̄	whence,	o p̄	e
short,	hv̄	France,	F̄	&c.

Note that alway, when there cometh any Vowel, the Pen is to be taken off, and the Letter after disjoin'd, but till you come at a vowel, all the Consonants that come together, must be joyned together.

When a word endeth with a vowel, that vowel is understood by a tittle made in the place of it; as to write *me*, write *m* thus (V), and a tittle in the place of *e* thus (V̄). To write *die*, write *d* thus (v̄) and a tittle in the place of *i* thus (v̄̇): as in these,

say	p̄̇
we	v̄̇
cry	f̄̇
go	4̄̇
due	2̄̇

and the like

If a word end with *y*, the character of *y* is not expressed, but a tittle set in the place of *i*; as in these,

my	V̄
why	ō̇
by	t̄̇

and the like.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of Diphthongs.

FOR diphthongs, some assign more places about characters than for single vowels, which hath proved inconvenient in the writing, and bred much *confusion* in the reading of what hath been so written, as they from their own experience have testified, it being indeed impossibly exactly to observe twelve or fourteen several places about a small character: for the avoiding of which inconvenience, I observe only the places for the single vowels, and no more.

If it be demanded, how words shall be expressed wherein more Vowels than one come together.

I answer, if two Vowels come together in the beginning of a word, observe that rule, *Chap. 4.* If in the middle of a word, that is, after some other Letters, observe these Rules.

First, tho' two Vowels come together, yet oft times one of them doth principally sound the word, and then the other may be spared, as in these words.

In	{	dear	}	leave out	{	a	}	write	{	der	}
		heart				e				hart	
		neither				i				nether	
		people				o				peple	
		guide				u		and		gide	

Secondly, If two Vowels come together, and must of Necessity be both founded (as especially when the first Vowel belongs to one Syllable, and the latter to another) then write the Character of the latter Vowel in the place of the former: as to write *lion*, write *l* thus (v), in the place of the first vowel which is *i*, write the Character of *o* thus (z), and then joyn *n* at the foot of *o* thus (vc). To write *Poet*, write *p* thus (c), in the place of *o* write *e* thus (e), and joyn *t* thus (t): as in these

quiet	qz
sion	pz
caos	cz

and the like.

Or else make a tittle in the place of the former Vowel, and write the Consonant or Consonants following in the latter vowel's place; as to write *riot*, write *r* thus (r), make a tittle in the

the

the first Vowel's place, which is *i*, thus (*κ*) and then in the place of the latter Vowel, write *t* thus (*κ*∨). To write *Joel*, write *j* consonant thus (*L*), a tittle in the place of *o* thus (*L*.), and *l* in the place of *e* thus (*ℒ*): as in these,

<i>dial</i>		<i>κ</i> ∨		and the like.
<i>giant</i>		<i>κ</i> ∨		
<i>duel</i>		<i>κ</i> ∨		

CHAP. VI.

Of J and V Consonants.

THE Letters *j* and *v* are sometimes Vowels, sometimes Consonants, the Knowledge of which will not be unuseful in this Art of Writing; therefore those that know it not, may take these Directions.

J is a Consonant alway in the beginning of a word, when another Vowel followeth next after it, and it is founded like *g* soft: as in these,

<i>jarre</i>		<i>κ</i> ∨		and the like.
<i>judge</i>		<i>κ</i> ∨		
<i>jewel</i>		<i>κ</i> ∨		
<i>Job</i>		<i>κ</i> ∨		

Also in the middle of a word, if a Vowel follow it in the same Syllable: As in these,

prejudice,	17
reject,	07
rejoyce,	7e

and the like.

V is a Consonant when it cometh before another Vowel in the same Syllable, and is sounded like *f*, but somewhat softer, as in these,

vertue,	V7
Vial,	V0
vesture,	Vf
deliver,	2V

and the like.

When they be Consonants, and are thus sounded, they must be expressed by their proper Characters, as the rest of the Consonants, whether it be in the beginning, middle, or ending of words.

Prepo-

Prepositions for longe words.

Ab	t	Con	a	Pre	d
ob		cor	x	pro	d
ac	<	col	t	re	z
ad	l	de	d	sub	d
af	q	di	d	suff	a
all	b	dis	z	sun	p
am	c	ful	t	ser	x
an	r	full		sur	
ap	y	for	e	sal	s
op		im	<	sol	
as	s	liber	g	temp	d
at	d	mess	o	trans	y
circum	b	miss		un	z
com	p	per	d	un	v
		nar	d	ut	t

Terminations for longe words.

Able	7	ing	3	serue	b
ible	s	ler	8	sion	
ation	v	lent	1	tion	s
ceue	d	litie	p	soeuer	j
chue	d	mer	e	ternall	o
fect	s	mar		ther	v
ference	d	ment	u	tent	d
fication	~	nejs	z	ture	+
fuiness	s	ous	6	ver	v
iect	s	cent	o		
ituae	y	sent			

C H A P. VII.

Of the Marks for the beginning and ending of long words.

ALthough by the former rules any word may be written in this *Art*, and there is no necessity of learning more, (the rest that follow only serving to shorten the former) yet to those that desire to be exact in this *Art*, the Benefit of the Rules that follow, will countervail the pains of learning them; therefore (in the next place) for the abbreviating of longer words, I have added Characters for the beginnings and endings of such as are most usual.

These Marks having little dependance upon the Letters, are therefore to be learned perfectly, being of much use in Writing.

In the using of them, the same Rules are to be observed as before in Words of one Syllable.

If a word begin with one of these marks, the character for it must be set down; if a *consonant* come next, it must be joyned to the mark, without taking off

off the *pen*, and then write the letter, or letters following, in the room of the Vowel. As for Example, to write *condemn*, first write your mark for *con*, which is thus (c), the next letter *d* being a Consonant must be joyn'd to *con* thus (cd), and then in the Vowels place which is *e*, write *m* disjoyned thus (ce). To write *prefer*, your mark for *pre* is thus (p), joyn *f* thus (pf): and in the place of *e* write *r* disjoined thus (pr). To write *submit*, your mark for *sub* write thus (s), joyn *m* to it thus (sm), and in the place of *i* write *t* disjoyn'd thus (st), as in these.

<i>fortune</i>	2	<i>remit</i>	4	
<i>rebell</i>	4	<i>proceed</i>	6	
<i>contain</i>	7	<i>translate</i>	9	&c.

If two of the marks make up a whole word, and no vowel come between them, they are both to be joyned together: as to write *reference*, write your mark for *re* which is thus (v), and then joyn *ference* thus (vo). To write *project*, set down *pro* thus (d), and joyn the mark for *ject* thus (dj).

As

As in these,

former		and the like.
perceive		
circumference		

If you have a mark for the ending of a word, and not to begin it, you must begin it with the Letters of the *Alphabet*; as for Example, to write *nature*, write *n* thus () and then *ture* being a mark to end it, must be set in the place of *a* thus (). To write *brother*, joyn *br* thus () and set the mark for *ther* in the place of *o* thus () as in these,

<i>nation</i>		<i>pliable</i>		&c.
<i>never</i>		<i>difference</i>		

If you have a mark to begin a word and no mark to end it, it must be ended with the Letters of the *Alphabet*, as to write *permit*, write the mark for *per* thus () joyn *m* to it thus () and write *t* disjoyn'd in the place of *t* thus (). To write *suffer*, write your mark for *suff* thus () then set *r* in the place of *e* disjoyned thus ()

If a *vowel* come next after a mark or consonant to begin a word, the Letter

Letter or Mark following the vowel must be set disjoined in the room of the vowel, as in these,

courage
support
potent
lament






and the like.

CHAP. VIII.

Directions for making the foresaid marks, and placing the Vowels, in long words.

IN making your Characters, begin them so, that you take not off the Pen, unless it be in those that cannot otherwise be made.

Secondly, The most of them are so framed, that you may end them toward the Right hand, that so with more conveniency the next Letter may be joined, if it be to be joined.

Thirdly, The next Consonant or Mark is to be joined where you last took the Pen from the former.

The vowels in long words are to be placed about the last Letter, if it be a word that goeth forward in the line, as

to

to write *contemn*, write *con* thus (e), joyn *t* thus (s), and then set *m* disjoyned in the place of *e* against *t* thus (S), not against *con* thus (S). To write *disdain*, write *dis* thus (2), joyn *d* thus (3) and then set *n* in the vowels place against *d* thus (2=) not against *dis* thus (2=).

Those Marks for ending of words that begin with a Vowel, are commonly to be joyned to the former Mark or Letter : as in these,

<i>durable</i>	e
<i>nation</i>	7
<i>bring</i>	3

and such like.

Unless there come another vowel before them, and then the Mark is to be disjoyned in the place of the former vowel ; as in these,

<i>doing</i>	3
<i>pliable</i>	e 7
<i>pious</i>	e 6

and such like.

The Character for *s* after some letters in the ends of words cannot conveniently be joyned ; therefore instead of

it write a tittle behind the whole word: as in these.

<i>sayings</i>	$\left. \begin{array}{c} \cdot 3 \\ \cdot 7 \end{array} \right\}$
<i>servants</i>	$\left. \begin{array}{c} \cdot 6 \\ \cdot 8 \end{array} \right\}$
<i>conserves</i>	$\left. \begin{array}{c} \cdot 2 \\ \cdot 8 \end{array} \right\}$
<i>pirates.</i>	$\left. \begin{array}{c} \cdot 5 \\ \cdot 6 \end{array} \right\}$

CHAP. IX.

Of Characters that resemble others.

THE same Character sometime standeth for two things: as for Example, there is the same for

<i>ture</i>	$\left. \begin{array}{c} \} \\ \} \\ \} \end{array} \right\}$	and	$\left. \begin{array}{c} \{ \\ \{ \\ \{ \end{array} \right\}$	<table border="1"> <tr><td>+</td></tr> <tr><td>⊖</td></tr> <tr><td>∞</td></tr> </table>	+	⊖	∞
+							
⊖							
∞							
<i>ternal</i>	<i>Christ</i>						
<i>mess</i>	<i>which</i> <i>what</i>						

which is no hindrance (*but a help*) in the learning this *Art*, considering how easily they may be differenced. When any of these *marks* stand alone by themselves, they are for whole words: when they are joyned with other *Marks* or *Letters* they are put apart; as for Example, this mark (⊖) when it is written alone, standeth for *which*; when it is joyned with other *Letters*, it is *ternal*, a part

part of a Word ; and so of the rest :
and by remembring the one, the o-
ther is easily called to mind.

CHAP. X.

*Whether Marks for beginnings may be
used to end words, and contrary.*

THE Marks for beginnings of
Words may be used for endings,
and the endings for beginnings (when
they be shorter than the Letters of
the Alphabet) without any Incon-
venience ; as in these,

Mercy		sentence	
former		consent	
assume		durable	
Messias		indure	

where you may observe, the mark
for the beginning of the former
word is the ending of the next.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Examples of Words written with the Marks; with the Marks for the Names of the Books of the BIBLE.

THE greatest Difficulty that some (who have only the help of the Book) have found in attaining this Art, is about the using the fore-said Marks in the writing of Words: To help such, I have in this Edition added this Table of Words, composed of those Marks, wherein for the most part there are two Words for each Mark; the former having the Consonant following the Preposition, the latter a Vowel.

These Words are not to be learned without Book, (many of them being afterwards shorter expressed in the Table) but are only Examples to direct the Learner how to write other Words by them.

I have also added in this Book, Marks for the Names of the Books of the Old and New Testament; the most of them are drawn from the Letters, and therefore the learning of them is little charge to the Memory.

C

Marks

Markes for the Names of the
bookes of the old and
New Testament.

Genesis	u	Jeremie	u	John	L
Exodus	3	Lamenta:	u	Acts	7
Leuiticus	u	Ezechiel	u	Romans	r
Numbers	N	Daniell	5	Corinthy:	ro
Deutron	D	Hosea	u	Gallat:	u
Ioshua	u	Joel	u	Ephes:	u
Judges	u	Amos	u	Philipi:	u
Ruthe	u	Obadiah	u	Colossians	u
Samuell	p	Jonah	u	Thessallo:	u
Kings	u	Micah	u	Tymothy	u
Cronicles	u	Nahum	u	Titus	u
Ezra	u	Habac:	u	Philemon	u
Nehemia	u	Zephanie	u	Hebrews	H
Ester	u	Haggie	u	James	u
Iobe	u	Zecharie	u	Peter	u
Psalmes	p	Malachy	u	Jude	u
Prouerbs	b			Reuelatio:	u
Ecclesiast	u	Matthew	u		
Canticles	u	Marke	u		
Isay	u	Luke	u		



*Examples of words written with
each of the former marks.*

Abstaine	ᵗᵇ	Atlas	ᵗᵇ	Imoderate	ᵗᵇ
Abolish	ᵗᵇ	Attorney	ᵗᵇ	Libertine	ᵗᵇ
Obligation	ᵗᵇ	Circumuent	ᵗᵇ	Liberall	ᵗᵇ
Obedient	ᵗᵇ	Composition	ᵗᵇ	Messenger	ᵗᵇ
Acclamation	ᵗᵇ	Comendation	ᵗᵇ	Mistake	ᵗᵇ
Accuse	ᵗᵇ	Condemne	ᵗᵇ	Misserie	ᵗᵇ
Admitt	ᵗᵇ	Connex	ᵗᵇ	Pardon	ᵗᵇ
Addition	ᵗᵇ	Cormorant	ᵗᵇ	Paradice	ᵗᵇ
Affirme	ᵗᵇ	Courage	ᵗᵇ	Pretend	ᵗᵇ
Affright	ᵗᵇ	Colchester	ᵗᵇ	Precixtent	ᵗᵇ
Almightie	ᵗᵇ	Colledge	ᵗᵇ	Prophesie	ᵗᵇ
Allow	ᵗᵇ	Demerit	ᵗᵇ	Proud	ᵗᵇ
Amber	ᵗᵇ	Deifie	ᵗᵇ	Rebell	ᵗᵇ
Amiable	ᵗᵇ	Diuert	ᵗᵇ	Reallitie	ᵗᵇ
Anger	ᵗᵇ	Dialogue	ᵗᵇ	Sublime	ᵗᵇ
Annotation	ᵗᵇ	Distance	ᵗᵇ	Subborne	ᵗᵇ
Approach	ᵗᵇ	Dissemble	ᵗᵇ	Suffrage	ᵗᵇ
Appoint	ᵗᵇ	Fulgeratus	ᵗᵇ	Sufficient	ᵗᵇ
Oppress	ᵗᵇ	Fuller	ᵗᵇ	Supplic	ᵗᵇ
Opposition	ᵗᵇ	Forbeare	ᵗᵇ	Support	ᵗᵇ
Aspiration	ᵗᵇ	Forraine	ᵗᵇ	Surmise	ᵗᵇ
Assume	ᵗᵇ	Imputation	ᵗᵇ	Surrender	ᵗᵇ



Examples of words written with
each of the former marks

Permission	~	Conceiue	~	Proneness	~
Peregrine	~	Felicitie	~	Mervalous	~
Sermon	~	Adversitie	~	Pious	~
Scrappin	~	Indure	~	Consent	~
Salmon	~	Defect	~	Innocent	~
Salute	~	Circumference	~	Reserue	~
Temptatio	~	Mortification	~	Mansion	~
Temporall	~	Willfulness	~	Comission	~
Translate	~	Joyfulness	~	Whensoeuer	~
Transact	~	Subiect	~	Whosoeuer	~
Vpright	~	Institute	~	Father	~
Vppon	~	Calling	~	Murthier	~
Vtill	~	Doing	~	Content	~
Vniforme	~	Templer	~	Impotent	~
Vttmost	~	Quarreller	~	Departure	~
Vtterance	~	Relent	~	Future	~
		Excelent	~	Moreouer	~
Durcable	~	Informer	~	Euer	~
Pliable	~	Grammer	~		
Horrible	~	Installment	~		
Vocation	~	Parliament	~		
Scituation	~	Aptness	~		

CHAP. XII.

Of Writing three or four Words in one.

Sometimes three or four Words or more, may be joyned together as one Word, (as in the 15th Chapter following is declared) especially if the word begin with a Vowel, as in these,

as it is in use S^hP^s

this is of all other V^hL

which is as if it Op^hL

Or else when the former word endeth with a Vowel : as in these,

do so too | e₂ |

do no more so | 2-18. |

so he may die | P^h | and the like,

To make many Marks for whole Sentences is needless, because by the Rules of this Art, any thing may be written word for word, as fast as it shall be treatably spoken.

And it is indeed impossible to use them exactly, because sometimes the speaker varying a Word or two in the Sentence, the Mark is either of no use, or else the Sentence must be rendred in other Words than it was spoken, which is a wrong to the speaker; therefore I have only abbreviated a few, which commonly are spoken

spoken in the very Words as I have
set them down: as for Example, in
these following Sentences.

The Church of God

The People of God

The Kingdom of God

The Kingdom of Christ

The Kingdom of Heaven

The Kingdom of Satan

The Joys of Heaven

The Torments of Hell

That is to say

As if he should say

As if it were

The Power of God

The Truth of God

The Mercy of God

The Wisdom of God

The Glory of God

The Honour of God

The Justice of God

The Word of God

The Works of God

The Love of God.

The Fear of God.

C
y
L
K
K
K
K
L
2
H
B
S
H
J
M
W
E
S
L
W
L
ff

Many other like might be added, but these I think sufficient to direct the discreet Learner, who may add more if he see them useful.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Use of Points in this ART.

ALthough to those that have attained any Perfection in this Art, there is no great Use of Pointing, yet for the help of new Beginners, I have added this Direction.

At the end of a perfect Sentence, the ordinary Period may be used, which is this (.) but because it hath some resemblance with another Word, leave the space of a Word before and after it, thus . or else set it a little lower than the Line, thus .

The Interrogation Point may be used in the common form, thus ? Parenthesis likewise as it is usually expressed with two Semicircles, thus () For other Points of less Use, as Comma, Colon, &c. they may wholly be spared.

Those

Those that desire to write the New Testament, or Bible, for the Distinction of the Verses, at each Verse end they may set this Mark ..

CHAP. XIV.

Of The TABLE.

THough any Word in any Language may be written by the former Rules, yet (to omit nothing that may tend to the speedy attaining of this *Art*) I have added a short Table of Words, so frequent in use, that almost in any ordinary Sentence the greater part of the Words are written by this Table, without removing the Pen from the Paper in any one Word.

The most part of these words are little charge to Memory, being made out of the Letters of the Alphabet.

Those that think the abbreviating long Words by Marks to be an help to this *Art*, are of another mind. I think it needless; for

First, Any long Word may be expressed by the former Rules.

Secondly,

Secondly, Marks for Words so seldom in use are oft-times forgotten, before there be occasion to make use of them, whereas many of these are written in every Sentence.

Thirdly, As such Words are longer in Writing, so are they also in Speaking.

Lastly, In many long Words some part may be omitted, and yet no hindrance to the reading of it, as in the following Chapter.

In this Book, at the Request of some (who have found it useful) I have drawn the Table into sence as near as I could, keeping to the Alphabetical way, that it may take the better Impression in the Memory of the Learner. The Words that follow orderly in the Table, are those that have the Marks set against them; the other Words that stand forward in a smaller Character, are added only to make sence of the other, and have Marks also in their Place.

CHAP.

THE TABLE.

Acknowledg	u	Begin ^{they}	4	Call and	F
Aduantage	i	Beleue ^{to}	6	Crosse the	†
Afflictions	e	Be	b	Chastisement and	3
Away with	h	Behind ^{not}	3	Comfortable	5
Anger	a	Brut: beasts	tt	Confesse and	st
And	-	But	1	Certaine	6
Adulterie	3	Bountie ^{let}	4	Customes	7
Admonish	h	Benefitts ^{and}	b	Cittie of	..
Argumnts	va	Betweene ^{be}	L	Corrupt ^{to be}	¢
Against	2p	Brethren	B	D	
Account ^{the}	o	C		Doe	,
After	a	Cause	u	Dilligence ^{thy}	d
Abundance ^{for}	7	Children	o	Delight ^{with}	2
Actions of	u	Come to	p	Destroy to	d
As when	s	Christs to	+	Doctrine	d
Appere ^{nes shall}	o	Church	C	Diwells of	5
Amonge	h	Congregation ^{and}	u	Delivered	dd
Apostles	A	Care ^{with}	r	Downe	2
Angells ^{and}	A	Conscience ^{and}	T	Darke ^{ness}	2
B		Christians	x	Dwell ^{where they}	2
Behold	3	Consider	u	E	
By	L	Couenant ^{their}	p	Edefie	E
Baptisme	+	Concerning ^{and}	u	Elect the	5
Blest	u	Conuersation ^{their}	e	Epistle by	8
Because	5	Charitie ^{ther use}	H		



THE TABLE

Example ^{and}	X	Great	4	Houſe ^{and his}	4
Enemies ^{for}	E	Glorie	4	Hold	8
Enter	Z	Grace ^{for}	3	Hear.	m
Effect ^{and}	7	Gospell ^{any the}	6	I	
Euill	e	Good ^{to the}	∞	If	6
Euen	=	Godly ^{and}	g	Instruments ^{men be}	8
Egypt ^{to}	2	Generation	g	Instruct ^{to}	0
End ^{and the}	7	Generall ⁱⁿ	2	Ignorant ^{the}	24
Earth ^{of the}	10	H		Iniquitie ^{from}	99
F		He	0	It	~
Follow	f	Hath that	h	Increase ^{will}	9
Faith	9	Holie ^a	ℓ	Inward	96
From	7	Humble	h	Joy	2
Foundation ^{the}	ff	Heart	4	Jesus ^{for}	7
Forgiue	E	His	2	Judg. ^{is}	~
Forbear ^{and}	E	Hope	7	K	
Fulfill ^{ed}	4	He ^{and}	~	Keepe ^{in the}	0
Fear ^{with}	7	Heaven ^{is in}	11	Kingdom	K
Feast ^{and}	7	Holiest ^{and the}	4	Know	~
Flesh ^{not}	7	How ^{yet}	6	King ^{thy}	~
Fast ^{out}	7	Hands ^{see the}	1	L	
G		Hypocrites ^{of}	h	Let	5
Giue	4	Heretic ^{and}	h	Loue ^{men}	~
God	4	Hurt	0		
		Him	<		



THE TABLE.

Law ^{the}	—	Number ^{of a}	N	Perticuler	2
Lord ^{of the}	—	Nothing ^{that have}	n	Place	u
Life ^{and that}	—	Notwithstanding	n	Protection	p
Like ^{is}	—	Name ^g	n	Prouision ^{and}	b
Longe ^{to be}	—	Not ^{them}	7	Proue ^{and}	w
Land ^{in the}	n	Now.	w	Patience ^{their}	u
M		O		Purpose. ^{to}	p
Meditate	m	Oh	:	Q	
Mind ⁱⁿ	—	Order ^{the}	y	Qualifie	u
Man	—	Of	c	Question ^{the}	2
Made ^{men art}	s	Our	9	Quantitie ^{with}	u
Mortall	2	Omnipotent	4	Quarter. ^{of a}	ox
Mageſtrates	m	Obſervable ^{as}	⊗	R	
Ministers ^{and}	m	Ouer	c	Remember	m
Must	p	Outward ^{this is}	o	Readie ^{be}	n
More ^{haue}	x	Or	r	Repent ^{to}	y
Mercie	th.	Other.	s	Righteous ^{the}	s
Multitude. ^{on the}	ne	P		Regard ^{that}	4y
N		People	p	Religion	R
Neuertheleſs	n	Paſſe	p	Reioyce ^{can ſay}	h
Neighbours	n	Praie ^{to}	7	Reward	4
Neglect ^{the}	h	Principall ^{in a}	f	Reprobates ^{but}	p
Necceſſitie	e	Publique	u	Reprooſe	4

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
10	11	12
13	14	15
16	17	18
19	20	21
22	23	24
25	26	27
28	29	30
31	32	33
34	35	36
37	38	39
40	41	42
43	44	45
46	47	48
49	50	51
52	53	54
55	56	57
58	59	60
61	62	63
64	65	66
67	68	69
70	71	72
73	74	75
76	77	78
79	80	81
82	83	84
85	86	87
88	89	90
91	92	93
94	95	96
97	98	99
100	101	102



THE TABLE

S		Turne	Verse ^{the}	
		Truth ^{to the}	W	
Stand	3	Time in	1	We
Salvation ^{for}	5	Torment	2	Were
Soule of	6	Themselves	17	Wise
Spirit ^{and}	8	Though		With
See	9	Thou	1	Whom
Self ^{to thy}	11	Thought		What in
Small for	12	This	2	Where
Secret	13	Thus ^{and}	2	Why and
Sinnes	14	Then	2	When
Self-love	15	There ^{and}	5	Wicked ^{the}
Shall	16	Tell ^{yet}	1	World
Seeme	17	These	1	Would
So	18	Them ^{and}	1	Walk
Strong	19	They	7	Words ^{with}
Send ^{thy}	20	Tast ^{shall}	1	Which
Seuerall	21	Thy of	8	Worke
Sacrifice	22	Trouble	2	Was
Script ^{ure}	23	V		Will
T				Worship
Those	24	Up ^{with thy}	1	Y yet
That	25	Voice	4	You
Thinke	26	Vouch ^{and}	4	Your ^{want}
To not	27	Us	6	Z
	28	Understand ^{to}	1	Zeale

CHAP. XV.

General Rules of Abbreviation observable in the Use of this ART.

THE principal end of the *Art of Short-Writing* being to write much in a little time or room, it is not needful in every Word to express every Letter, but only so many as may *serve* to found the word; the rest may be left out as superfluous: as for Example, in these words following,

a	may be left out in	fear, dear, heaven,
b		debt, lamb, tomb,
c		science, scipio, acquit,
d		judge, badge, wedge,
e		enter, end, else,
g		strength, length,
h		ghost, inherit, Christ,
i		fruit, guide, plain,
k		acknowledge, black,
l		palm, half, psalm,
n		condemn, solemn,
o		double, deacon, beacon,
p		psaltery, psalm, empty,
s		isle, pagonism, baptism,
t		elect, reject, act,
u		plague, league, tongue,
w		write, sorrow, know,
y		obey, say, may. and the like.

2. Sometimes two Letters or more may be left out, and yet the word sufficiently

ciently founded: As for Example,

cb	{	may be	{	schism,
gh		left out		might, naught,
ugh		in		through, burrough,
ou				labour, neighbour,
				and the like.

3. Sometimes a whole syllable may be spared in a word: as for example,

for	{	vehement,	{	write	{	vement,
		Abraham				Abram,
		victual,				vittel, &c.

4. In the end of some long words two or three syllables may be omitted, without hindrance to the reading of them: for Example, for

incomprehensible,	{	write	{	incompr.
abominable,				abomin.
transubstantiation,				transubst.

5. Sometimes the letters that are ordinarily used in the writing of words may be changed for others of like sound that are written shorter: as for example, F is sounded like ph, and may be written instead of them; as in these words

for	{	Physick,	{	write	{	fisick,
		Pharisee,				farisee,
		Philosophy,				filosophy, &c.

F. is likewise founded in the end of words like *ugh*, and may be written for them : as,

for { *enough*
cough
rough } write { *enuf*,
cof,
ruf,

K. may be written for *ch*, when they have a sound : as

for { *patriarch*,
melancholy,
choler, } write { *patriark*,
melankoly,
koler, &c.

X hath the sound of divers of the double consonants, and may be used in their stead : as for example, it is founded like

cc } in { *accept*, *accident* :
ct } { *acts*, *effects* :
cks } { *flocks*, *stocks* :

for which write { *axcept*, *axident* :
ax, *effex* :
flox, *stox*.

And generally when *s* cometh after *k*, they together have the sound of *x*, and *x* is to be written for them.

6. The Letter *e* may be left out in many Words, sometimes in the beginning, sometimes in the middle, sometimes in the end of Words.

In

In the beginning it may be spared, when the sound of it is drowned in the sound of the next Letter following, as it is always before *x* : as,

for { *external,*
 extent,
 extract, } write { *xternal.*
 xtent,
 xtract, &c.

Also when it comes before *m* : as,

for { *emphasis,*
 empty,
 embrio, } write { *mphasis,*
 mpty,
 mbrio.

Or, before *n* : as,

for { *ensign,*
 enter,
 end, } write { *nsign,*
 nter,
 nd, &c.

And in many Words before *f* : as,

for { *escape,*
 establish,
 estate, } write { *fcape,*
 stablish,
 state, &c.

Sometimes in the middle of a word *e* may be left out, when the sound of it is in the next Letter : as,

for { *alteration,*
 liberal,
 contemn,
 flatter, } write { *altration,*
 libral,
 contmn,
 flattr, &c.

E in

E in the end of a word may be left out when it cometh after *l*: as,

for { eagle
title,
double, } write { eagl,
titl,
doubl, &c.

And always when it serveth only to produce the former Vowel in the same Syllable, it may be left out: as,

for { were,
name,
those,
die, } write { wer,
nam,
thos,
di, &c.

7. When a Consonant is doubled in a Word, one of them may be spared: as for *bb*, *ff*, *ll*, write *b*, *f*, *l*: as,

for { rabble,
affirm,
collect, } write { rable,
afirm,
colect, &c.

8. Sometimes in this *Art*, three or four Words may be joined together as one *Word*, of which see more, *Chap. 12.*

Lastly, In writing some Sentences whole Words may be omitted, which yet in the reading must be implied, especially in common known Sentences: as for

The

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of Wisdom.

May be written,
The fear of the Lord beginning Wisdom.
For, *In the fulness of time God sent his Son, &c.*

May be written,
In fulness time God sent Son, &c.

They are not a few that have found Benefit by this Direction. Those that will make use of it, must have Discretion to know, what Words may be spared in Writing, and yet must be implied in the reading: for if any principal Word be left out, whereby the Sense is maimed, instead of a Help it will prove an Hindrance.

Again, it is only to be used when one is not able otherwise to write Word for Word after the Speaker.

10 DE 62
F I N I S.



The Lords prayer.

0-4/K/σ_r-1488-CC-

*The Articles
of the Creed*

[illegible]

Ja te ten Commandements

[illegible]

